



THE



COUNSELLOR

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN THE INTERESTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Vol. 6 No. 1

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

January, 1961

THE VERY BEST TO YOU AND YOURS!

... FIRST WOMAN TO COUNTY COUNCIL

FIVE NEW COUNTIES AWAY

Following their election in December, the Councils for the County of Smoky Lake No. 13 and the County of Lacombe No. 14 were sworn in at their first meetings held January 3. Both counties have seven-member councils.

First woman in the Province to be elected to a County Council is Mrs. Susan Atkinson, who represents Division 4 of the new County of Lacombe.

Smoky Lake and Lacombe are two of five new counties formed in Alberta on January 1, 1961 by the amalgamation of municipal districts and school divisions. The others are the County of Sturgeon River No. 15; the County of Wheatland No. 16; the County of Mountain View No. 17. These three were not erected in time to hold their elections prior to January 1, and consequently it was necessary to appoint administrators to conduct their affairs until councillors are elected and sworn into office on March 6. With five new formations, this is a record for any one year, the last being three counties formed in 1958.

The complete list of Alberta Counties with the year of their establishment (dating from January 1 in each case) follows:

1951: Grande Prairie No. 1	1959: Barrhead No. 11
Vulcan No. 2	Athabasca No. 12
1952: Ponoka No. 3	1961: Smoky Lake No. 13
1953: Newell No. 4	Lacombe No. 14
1954: Warner No. 5	Sturgeon River No. 15
1955: Stettler No. 6	Wheatland No. 16
Thorhild No. 7	Mountain View No. 17
1958: Forty Mile No. 8	
Beaver No. 9	
Wetaskiwin No. 10	

BROADSTOCK RETIRES

W. F. (Fred) Broadstock, veteran Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Jasper Place, retired on December 31 last after twenty-six years of municipal service.



Born at Churchdown, Gloucester, England, on May 9, 1882, Mr. Broadstock migrated to Canada on the advice of his physician in 1905. In his long career he was a soldier, a bookkeeper, a homesteader, a school teacher and a farmer before being appointed assessor and assistant secretary-treasurer of the old Municipal District of Spruce Grove No. 519 in 1935. Three years later, he assumed the duties of secretary-treasurer and in 1942 when Spruce Grove was absorbed by the Municipal District of Stony Plain No. 84, Mr. Broadstock became assistant secretary-treasurer of the enlarged district.

On December 31, 1949, Jasper Place became a village and the new village council "borrowed" Fred Broadstock to fill the secretary-treasurer's position. November 6, 1950, when the village became a town, he retained the position.

OFFICIALS REVIEW 1960

Interest in the county form of government will continue to increase throughout 1961, according to Deputy Minister A. W. Morrison in a brief year-end review and forecast appearing below. Other Departmental officials report an extremely busy year just concluded and look forward to a greater demand than ever for the services provided by their respective Branches during 1961.

Reference is made by Noel Dant, Director of Town and Rural Planning, to the forthcoming move of the Department of Municipal Affairs from the centre wing of the Highways Building to the Sun Building in downtown Edmonton. The big move is expected to take place "early in the new year."

Reviews by Departmental officials follow:

While as was predicted last year in these columns, tax collections fell off considerably from figures of the previous year, one prediction fortunately proven to be incorrect. Reserves of the municipalities, notwithstanding poorer collections, increased substantially which is an indication of good management on the part of the councils generally.



The increased interest in the county form of government is reflected in the organization of five new counties effective January 1st, 1961. It is predicted that the year 1961 will see even greater interest and the formation of at least another five counties to take effect early in 1962.

The year 1961 should see a levelling off in costs, particularly those affecting schools, with requisitions upon municipalities increasing, but only at a rate to keep pace with increased enrollment and normal expansion.

The year 1960 has been one of accomplishment with, it is suggested, even greater things in store for the coming year.

A. W. Morrison,
Deputy Minister

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ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

Completion of the new Assessment Manual and its adoption for use in 1959 did not relieve this Office of further responsibility in that regard. We have during the past year devoted considerable time and effort in expanding the coverage provided in this Manual at the time of original distribution. This need will always be with us and it is to be expected that further additions will be provided in 1961. There has, in addition, been numerous instances where on the ground assistance has been given by personnel from this Office to assessors who were confronted with a problem in assessment in regard to a specific type of property and for which no provision had been made in the Manual. This staff has, by correspondence, dealt with something in excess of eleven hundred queries in respect to assessments as presented by assessors throughout the Province.



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THE SECOND PAGE . . .

AULD LANG SYNE

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?

Chorus:

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne;
We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

We twa hae run about the braes,
And pu't the gowans fine;
But we've wandered monie a weary foot,
Sin' auld lang syne.

And here's a hand, my trusty fiere,
And gie's a hand o' thine;
And we'll tak a right guid willie-waught,
For auld lang syne.

o Robert Burns

COULD BE A BIG NEW YEAR!

This being the first month of our sixth year of publication it seems quite appropriate for us to take a quick look backwards ... and ahead. That's why we start the new volume (as we have the past three) with a few words from people in the Department. We asked them for (a) a brief summary of their activities in 1960, and (b) a hint of what the new year might bring.

As you read their answers, you will see they have placed the emphasis on what has already taken place. This shouldn't surprise anyone because reviews are invariably less difficult than forecasts. For example, what did the man on the street know (at the gate of 1960) about a device designated only as the U-2? And who could foretell the macabre circus on Flushing Meadows where the sound of a shoe banging the rostrum was heard round the world?

Inside Alberta who knew what would happen to Bill 95 before The Standing Committee on Agriculture, Colonization, Immigration and Education? Or that there would be such a bill in the first place?

And in April, when we ran Jack McKay's article "They Have Got to be Safe!", did anyone anticipate the tragedy at Lamont that was to shock the nation eight months later?

It is well we can't be certain what lies up the road, for if we stop our whistling, there is such a case for pessimism. Misgivings we shall admit; but pessimism must have no place in our thoughts. And even though they are not always completed, we shall continue to make big plans. Bigger than ever.

So the first five volumes of The COUNSELLOR are on the record, and here we are at the start of another. Our wish for the months ahead is that we may all have wit enough to recognize the wealth of our opportunities and courage enough to make the most of them.

In which case, we predict 1961 will be a real big year. ●

SHORT TITLE

Recent news stories continue to refer to "The Board of Public Utility Commissioners". Unbidden and uncoached, mind you, we're not going to suggest that the term is wrong; we're merely wondering if reporters have read the opening section of Part I of The Public Utilities Board Act where it says "The Board of Public Utility Commissioners is hereby continued under the style and title of the 'Public Utilities Board'."

The Board's new title saves type and is much easier to say. Two reasons, probably, why the change was made. ●

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Old gardeners never die - they just spade away.



SECRETARY'S CALENDAR

Municipal Districts

Every Month

5th-Within 5 days after the end of each month secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of moneys received and their disposition, submit to council at next meeting and enter a copy in the minutes. Sec. 61(1) (v).

Feb. 1 - Auditor's Financial Statement prepared. Sec. 68(1).

Feb. 10 - Secretary-treasurer to mail auditor's statement. Sec. 68(6).

Feb. 7 to 10 - Meeting and nomination notices in Forms 3 and 4 Schedule A. Sec. 97 and 101.

Feb. 11 - Council shall appoint enumerators. Sec. 110(1).

Feb. 15 - Prepare assessment roll prior to this date. Sec. 26 (Assessment Act).

On or before April 1st submit certificate of assessments to school and municipal hospital authorities. Sec. 284 and 297 (School Act). Sec. 110 (Municipal Hospital Act).

Feb. 18 - Nomination meeting. Sec. 96(1) (3) (6) and 102.

Feb. 18 - Nominations shall be received from 3 to 4 p.m. Sec. 103.

Feb. 20 - Withdrawal of Candidate within 48 hours after close of nominations. Sec. 108.

Feb. 21 - After expiry of 48 hours from close of nominations, enumerators shall prepare list of qualified persons not on list of electors. Sec. 113 and 114.

Secretary-treasurer shall complete list of electors and certify on the 2nd Saturday of March. Sec. 116 to 119.

Feb. 28 - Auditor shall send notice to at least 15% of taxpayers in arrears. Sec. 67(5).

Assessment slips to be mailed prior to March 1st. Sec. 28 (Assessment Act).

Appoint Court of Revision. Sec. 32 (Assessment Act).

Advise complainants re Court of Revision. Sec. 38 (Assessment Act).

Towns and Villages

Every Month

15th-Secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of moneys received and their disposition, submit to council at next meeting and enter in minutes. Sec. 67(r).

Feb. 1 - Auditor shall prepare statements. Sec. 76(1).

Feb. 6 - Secretary-treasurer shall post notices of annual meeting. Sec. 125(2).

Feb. 13 - Secretary-treasurer shall publish synopsis of auditor's report. Sec. 76(5).

Feb. 13 - Annual meeting of electors. Sec. 125(1). Submission of reports. Sec. 126(1).

On or before April 1st certificate of assessments to school and municipal hospital authorities. Sec. 284 and 297 (School Act). Sec. 110 (Municipal Hospital Act).

Feb. 15 - Prepare assessment roll prior to February 15. Sec. 26 (Assessment Act).

Feb. 28 - Auditor to send notice to 25% of taxpayers who have not paid in full. Sec. 74(5).

March 1 - Assessment slips to be mailed prior to March 1st. Sec. 28 (Assessment Act).

Appoint Court of Revision. Sec. 32 (Assessment Act).

Advise complainants re Court of Revision. Sec. 38 (Assessment Act).

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Edmonton, capital of Alberta, is the only city in Canada to operate its own telephone system.

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The best time to tackle a minor problem is before he grows up.

THIS MONTH

AGRICULTURE in the ECONOMY

By Hon. L.C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture 3

EMPLOYMENT and INDUSTRY

By D.I. Istvanffy, Alberta Bureau of Statistics 4

COMPARISON of GRANTS & TAXES for 1959 (Villages)

Compiled by T.D. Bruce, Statistician, DMA 5, 6 and 7

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THE PLACE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY

BY HON. L.C. HALMRAST, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

AN ADDRESS TO THE 52nd CONVENTION OF THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS

Much is being said today about agriculture's position to the economic well-being of our country. Is agriculture losing out to the industrial development in our Province? Is agriculture going to become big business and squeeze out the family-sized farm? Must the farmer look to the Governments for more and continued assistance to maintain his operation? These are some of the questions being asked and considered by farm folk and government officials alike.

In Alberta we find agriculture compares to industry as follows: In 1959 the value of field crop production in Alberta amounted to \$375 million and livestock products \$308 million. This makes a total of \$683,000,000. For the same year (1959) the value of our industrial production was: mineral products, \$380 million; manufactured products, \$880 million. (Note: a good share of this latter figure was from the processing of agricultural production ...e.g., packing plants and flour mills alone produced \$300 million worth).

Will big business take over the smaller farms? There is a trend toward larger farms. Our farm population has gone down from 79,424 in 1956 to 75,618 in 1960, a drop of 3,806 in a period of four years. This trend indicates that some of our smaller farmers have sold their holdings to others. The average farm has increased in size. Quite often this is done by our senior farmers who want to retire, and by the marginal farmer who finds it difficult to operate a small unit. My Department has taken over several farms and included them in community pastures.

I don't think the size of a farm has too much to do with a farmer's livelihood. We find quarter and half section farms thriving where livestock and poultry production predominates. The same is true of purebred seed producers. I will have more to say about economic farms and their care presently.

Must we look to governments for assistance in the years that lie ahead? I think so, to some extent. I don't mean to encourage bad farm practices or to keep farmers on sub-marginal land that will not produce a fair income. I think on the basis of farm hazards and uncertain prices of farm commodities, some assistance is justified. Farmers are engaged in a risk-reward economy.

The Federal Government is presently prepared to pay support prices on 16 commodities. These include butter, cheese, hogs, wool, eggs, cattle, lambs, honey, soybeans, sugar beets, wheat, oats and barley in Ontario, tomatoes in B.C., turkeys and sunflower seeds in Manitoba. I think we can justify some government support to farmers. I say this because of agriculture's price-income problem.

Farm incomes have declined, especially relative to non-farm incomes. Current forecasts indicate a further disparity in the future. Farmers are confronted with rising costs and lagging prices. Many resources now in agriculture, especially human resources, are not earning as much as they could elsewhere. In industry over an 11 year period the output of man hours increased 3.1%. In the same period the farmer increased his output 6.2%.

In recent years, Canadian and U.S. farmers have produced each year 6 to 8% more agricultural produce than they could sell in the normal domestic and foreign markets at acceptable prices. At the same time non-farmer income increased 35% while the farm income decreased 21% during this period.

GOALS of SOCIETY

In our society we have set certain goals which include such things as progress, stability, freedom, security and justice. Our agricultural goals embrace these and include such items as incomes comparable with the rest of society, stability of income, efficiency, maintenance of the family farm and an adequate food supply for our country with some to spare for other countries in need.

Agriculture is important to our province and to Canada. Farmers are not only producers but very important as consumers. We are informed by the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agri-

culture that there are 1,000,000 cars, trucks and tractors on Canadian farms and that their annual expenses, excluding depreciation, are more than \$400 million.

The manufacture of agricultural machinery gives work to more than 10,000 people with a payroll of over \$42 million. In Alberta we find our farmers to date have invested more than \$608 million in implements and machinery or about 21% of the Canadian total. Since 1944 our farmers have purchased repairs to machinery to the extent of \$103,654,000.

This year, 1960, we seeded to wheat 5,060,000 acres that will produce an estimated 100,000,000 bushels, oats 2,730,000 acres and barley 3,490,000 acres.

In cash income from the sale of farm products Alberta stands third in Canada, following Ontario and Saskatchewan only.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

What does the future hold for agriculture? I believe the future holds promise for individuals who will apply themselves seriously to the business of farming and ranching. They will need assistance from Agricultural Economists to analyse farm costs and advice from Farm Management Specialists on the operation of a well balanced farm. I want to say we will add to our staff more of these specialists.

We can expect an increase in population so must increase our food supply accordingly. It is estimated that by 1975 we will need to increase our food supply by 40%.

In 1900 one farmer produced enough for himself and 6 others
In 1920 one farmer produced enough for himself and 7 others
In 1940 one farmer produced enough for himself and 10 others
In 1958 one farmer produced enough for himself and 23 others

Looking at the economic prospects for Alberta farms, we see continuing pressures toward livestock, more machinery, more land and less labor.

There is a pressing need for farmers to consider carefully their alternatives, both on farms and off farms. We must give more study to consumption, marketing and policy. We should study more seriously the response of fertilizers on different soil types, possible combinations of hay and grains in cattle feeding, balanced rations for hogs etc. More needs to be done on farm cost studies to determine cost and profits for different farm commodities and we have made some studies in respect to this that are helpful.

With farm investments running from \$30,000 to \$250,000 and annual farm expenses amounting to one-quarter to one-third of this investment, we find that seat-of-the-pants decisions are no longer adequate.

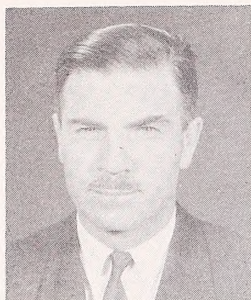
We are a progressive Province. By taking forthright steps we can be assured of better informed farmers and an agriculture economically adjusted to benefit not only farmers but our society as a whole. ●

Hon. LEONARD CHRISTIAN HALMRAST, Alberta's Minister of Agriculture, was born October 10, 1899, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, but has lived in Alberta since the age of thirteen.



A sheep rancher and farmer, he was a director of Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders Association. From 1935 to 1946 he was a school trustee, and for the last three years of this period was vice president of the Alberta School Trustees Association.

Mr. Halmrast has been a Member of the Legislative Assembly since 1945. His first cabinet appointment was in 1953 as Minister of Public Welfare. He has held his present portfolio since January 5, 1954.



EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY

BY D.I. ISTVANFFY, DIRECTOR,
ALBERTA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE UNION OF ALBERTA MUNICIPALITIES' CONVENTION AT LETHBRIDGE

My topic for this address was announced as "Industrial Development" which was purposely as specific as saying that church services are usually held on Sunday. Nevertheless, it was chosen, not only because it is a subject close to my heart, but because in industrial development lies our only real hope. In this particular context I mean, first, all forms of industry development: Agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, service.

Let us look at the prospects of each industry as an absorber of additional labor over the next few years.

Agriculture: Quite bluntly, the agricultural industry cannot be expected to absorb a significantly larger number of the labor force. Until Canada's population doubles there is no real reason why our agricultural production should increase. If times are bad elsewhere, larger numbers may remain on the farms for awhile; but on the whole the farms are a source of labor supply for other industries.

Mining: A surge of new employment was engendered following the Leduc oil discovery, but even with increased gas exports we cannot expect to much more than maintain the current work force. Of course, if new minerals are discovered, or if the iron deposits of the Crowsnest or the Peace River prove workable, there will be another surge to a new plateau.

Construction: As an industry, particularly in Canada, this has both merits and weaknesses. Its main weakness is its seasonality—though perhaps new construction techniques and perhaps a willingness on the part of government at least, to expect and pay for an increase in unit costs for winter work, may reduce this factor. It is also very susceptible to influences from other sectors of the economy. When any of them weaken, construction usually does too, almost as a matter of principle it seems.

Its main merit is that it can expand very rapidly; and is especially beneficial because it absorbs readily large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled persons. Generally speaking it can be counted on to accentuate the problems in boom or in bust. In booms it makes the labor very short; in busts it rapidly shrinks to minimum working size. It is only as healthy as the rest of the economy. The way to keep the construction industry healthy is to keep the country prosperous.

Except in the very short run it cannot be used as the medicine to cure unhealthy situations in the economy generally. Because of its very nature it tends to aggravate rather than to solve problems.

Service Industries: These industries grow and develop as a function of population and of general prosperity. Personally I don't think a great deal can be done to speed their evolution—though unfortunately, it is easy to slow their growth if the business climate is poor. However they are extremely important economically and labor wise. In mature economies like Great Britain's or that of the U.S.A., they can provide employment for nearly 50% of the labor force. In general they indicate the level of civilization a country or area has reached. Because they do not actually produce physical goods, they do not produce new wealth. They do indicate what we can afford, either individually or collectively.

Manufacturing Industries: I purposely left this group to the last. You have often heard it said that the biggest single slice of Canada's labor force is in manufacturing. Well I am going over it again:

1. Because it affects us and our children directly; and
2. Because for the next decade it is most likely to be the one sector of the Canadian economy where every time we make a purchase we can cast a vote which will decide whether our children, our neighbors, our friends will have jobs and better jobs; and
3. Because prosperity in manufacturing does so much to stimulate prosperity in all other sectors of the economy; and
4. Because, as officials in your home municipalities, you each make decisions on a large scale which decree whether work will be done in your home municipality, in another part of Canada, or in some other foreign country of the world.

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

Total Exports of Canada	(1958)	\$4928 million
Total Imports of Canada	(1958)	\$5192 million
Raw materials		\$ 905 million
Partially manufactured		\$ 252 million
Fully or chiefly manufactured		\$4036 million

Out of over \$5 billion worth of goods imported into Canada in 1958, over \$4 billion worth were fully or chiefly manufactured. Into Alberta we import well over a quarter-billion dollars of those foreign manufactured goods, and probably an equal amount from central Canada.

It has been estimated that these Canadian imports provided year round employment for around 600,000 persons in other countries.

The Governor of the Bank of Canada, Mr. Coyne, has been stumping the country for a year now, emphasizing over and over again that the only way we can provide a firm base for a prosperous Canada is to reduce our excessive dependence on imports. It is most unfortunate, most unfortunate, that so many of our newspapers are choosing to play up his minor theme about loose money or tight money, and so forth, and are choosing to gloss over his main theme that our salvation lies in reducing our imports and in manufacturing for our own needs.

Now we can't hope to cut off imports of manufactured goods, and so put 600,000 Canadians to work tomorrow. But we can capture a sense of purpose, of direction, which will affect our decisions when we choose our product and our supplier. Surely, it is false economy with the one hand to pay out less money for an ostensibly cheaper foreign product, and with the other hand pay out more in taxes and unemployment insurance to support fellow Canadians in the ranks of the unemployed. Surely it is better to keep salaries and wages and profits in our home communities, in our own province, in Canada, to be used over and over again, than to siphon the dollars off quickly and immediately to Toledo, Ohio; or Milan, Italy; or Tokyo Japan. There are enough things we have to buy afield, because we can't possibly make them in Alberta, or in Canada, without going out of our way to purchase things we can make for ourselves.

Don't misinterpret me here. I am NOT advocating that we direct our purchasing agents to cease buying forthwith anything with a foreign trademark—and that we buy "Alberta Made" or "Canada Made" irrespective of quality or price. But I am advocating that we seriously weight the benefits of maintaining local (or Canadian) purchasing power, of maintaining local or Canadian jobs, or local or Canadian tax paying ability, each time we make a purchase or let a contract. There are undoubtedly times when, all things considered, it is more economical to go to extraprovincial sources. I am only saying "Let's consider all the factors."

VITAL ROLE TO FILL

Now, if you are wondering why I am plugging this "Buy Alberta"—"Buy Canada" theme so vehemently, I can only say that it is because I think urban administrators have such a vital role to fill.

1. The day to day financing of municipal operations is dependent on the general prosperity of your citizens. Your citizens are only prosperous if there is a demand for their goods and services, and if this demand keeps money flowing locally.

2. You each embody one of the largest single demands in your community for goods and services and you have the ultimate responsibility of deciding where you will purchase them.

3. You must face the fact that people will continue to congregate in ever increasing numbers within your municipalities. These people will either produce goods and services, or they will be supported by the rest of the community. It is in the general interest to make sure that conditions are such that they produce goods or services rather than become an additional burden on other taxpayers.

4. They will expect all the amenities of urban life. You, and they, can only pay for these amenities if they are engaged in productive work. Insofar as it is within your power, it will be necessary to encourage the establishment of new industries. (To Page 8)

VILLAGES OF ALBERTA:

COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES FOR 1959

COMPILED BY T. D. BRUCE, STATISTICIAN, D. M. A.

1959 COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES IN VILLAGES											
	DIRECT GRANTS					INDIRECT GRANTS					
	Public Wel- fare Assis- tance Act	Home for the Aged and Infirm Act	Municipalities Assistance Act Grant	Other	School Operational	School Capital	Hospital	Total 1959 Grants	Total 1959 Tax Levy	Total Grants and Taxes	% of Grants to Total
Acme	387.60	2.60	3,119.06	-	6,796.62	3,028.37	4,572.00	18,006.25	21,235.41	39,241.66	45.89
Airdrie	-	-	3,566.34	-	5,537.25	1,528.56	5,296.00	15,928.15	22,097.45	38,025.60	41.89
Alberta Beach S. V.	775.84	156.20	10,327.43	-	4,589.59	2,458.99	1,648.00	49,035.68	27,134.96	76,170.64	64.38
Alix	215.20	-	6,140.21	276.95	15,560.42	2,235.27	9,104.00	33,532.05	42,513.56	76,045.61	44.09
Alliance	566.10	-	3,281.33	-	13,806.48	1,642.50	5,008.00	24,304.41	25,754.34	50,058.75	48.55
Amisk	-	-	1,729.17	-	3,883.83	2,465.97	2,528.00	10,506.97	6,760.74	17,267.71	61.07
Andrew	-	-	6,436.35	-	23,444.42	247.65	9,632.00	39,760.42	41,417.28	81,177.70	48.99
Arrowwood	471.97	-	2,550.37	-	4,501.58	-	3,840.00	13,688.82	9,286.80	22,975.62	59.58
Barons	1,042.95	388.00	3,720.05	-	9,507.83	2,324.90	5,632.00	20,290.83	34,873.16	55,163.99	36.78
Bathaw	737.98	-	6,378.77	-	24,054.96	-	9,552.00	40,723.71	41,616.83	82,340.54	49.46
Bawlf	94.59	-	3,128.51	-	8,270.58	-	4,592.00	16,085.68	13,818.48	29,904.16	53.79
Beiseker	378.18	-	3,354.12	-	7,886.39	-	5,136.00	18,931.73	30,686.89	49,618.62	38.15
Bellevue	889.75	-	13,718.57	-	37,835.10	39,461.18	19,968.00	111,872.60	48,763.47	160,636.07	69.64
Bentley	-	-	6,169.11	-	14,306.46	2,055.14	9,136.00	31,666.71	30,675.45	62,342.16	50.80
Berwyn	-	204.84	4,030.99	-	17,493.24	6,340.73	5,936.00	34,005.80	21,327.57	55,333.37	61.46
Big Valley	989.68	-	5,068.91	89.60	10,226.89	1,686.62	7,424.00	25,396.10	22,939.00	48,335.10	52.54
Bithen Lake	514.93	-	725.54	-	2,540.64	-	1,088.00	4,443.78	3,373.40	7,817.18	56.85
Blackfalds	-	-	4,996.58	-	10,544.60	1,514.74	7,376.00	24,946.85	27,464.70	52,411.55	47.60
Blackie	-	-	2,108.53	-	4,462.39	1,366.34	3,168.00	11,105.26	11,666.97	22,772.23	48.77
Bonnyville Beach S. V.	-	-	615.92	-	2,703.40	363.48	-	3,682.80	1,094.50	4,777.30	77.09
Botha	250.80	-	1,290.14	-	3,237.51	533.93	1,904.00	7,216.38	5,488.50	12,704.88	56.80
Bowden	1,562.49	674.66	4,754.86	674.66	14,825.18	9,686.20	9,676.00	38,580.99	26,471.93	65,052.92	59.31
Boyle	427.37	101.60	3,132.35	277.00	40,540.72	-	4,752.00	48,702.07	29,629.16	78,331.23	62.17
Breton	-	-	6,303.22	-	9,480.65	946.16	5,040.00	22,398.99	17,805.86	44,653.48	60.12
Bruderheim	440.00	-	3,347.35	-	13,429.78	141.86	5,000.00	26,847.62	15,744.64	38,143.63	58.72
Burdett	-	-	2,451.33	-	4,137.47	1,199.86	3,600.00	11,752.66	12,799.93	24,552.59	47.87
Carbon	1,177.71	364.00	3,756.55	349.00	8,906.99	3,968.69	5,664.00	24,046.30	28,165.81	52,212.11	46.06
Carmanagay	330.11	223.36	3,196.68	437.72	5,855.43	3,024.12	4,768.00	17,612.06	19,159.32	36,771.38	47.90
Caroline	324.00	40.80	3,302.82	-	14,023.61	42.00	9,736.00	22,469.23	9,549.04	32,018.27	70.18
Carstairs	48.00	401.16	6,516.77	-	19,345.00	13,738.48	9,696.00	49,745.41	48,969.34	98,714.75	50.39
Castle Island S. V.	-	-	371.83	-	553.31	80.52	-	1,005.66	1,192.45	2,198.11	45.75
Cayley	-	-	1,575.37	-	2,818.35	862.95	2,336.00	7,592.67	7,177.07	14,769.74	51.41
Cereal	736.00	192.00	1,684.64	110.86	6,914.48	2,694.16	2,464.00	14,796.14	8,186.60	22,982.74	64.38
Champion	-	440.83	4,325.38	500.00	7,547.75	3,898.15	6,432.00	23,144.11	24,745.20	47,889.31	48.33
Chauvin	272.23	-	3,769.27	-	12,327.60	1,936.62	5,648.00	23,953.72	21,371.92	45,325.64	52.85
Chinook	-	-	1,702.09	-	5,790.17	2,256.08	2,464.00	12,212.34	5,896.40	18,108.74	67.44
Chipman	-	-	2,099.95	160.68	8,676.28	933.40	3,168.00	14,196.56	12,118.30	26,314.86	53.95
Clive	-	-	2,697.33	-	6,497.76	91.65	3,984.00	15,238.32	12,364.68	27,603.00	55.21
Cluny	1,125.83	407.20	2,129.95	-	3,713.58	2,260.98	3,152.00	11,663.71	8,855.35	20,519.06	56.84
Clyde	-	-	2,375.92	-	11,892.45	513.02	3,536.00	18,317.39	15,468.60	33,785.99	54.22
Cochrane	647.78	-	8,411.04	-	29,082.50	8,882.17	3,524.00	59,247.49	41,905.23	101,152.72	58.57
Consort	653.77	-	6,003.57	794.00	24,576.61	5,638.21	8,816.00	46,482.16	29,085.66	75,567.82	61.51
Cowley	-	-	1,310.03	-	2,280.49	1,120.33	1,952.00	6,662.85	5,913.88	12,576.73	52.98
Craigmyle	-	-	1,447.13	-	3,408.31	257.40	2,208.00	7,320.84	7,886.90	15,207.74	48.14
Cremona	-	-	2,074.76	-	6,000.05	4,261.13	3,072.00	15,407.94	10,835.21	26,243.15	58.71
Crossfield	63.72	52.00	5,074.76	-	7,248.76	2,001.02	7,488.00	21,928.26	34,057.35	55,985.61	39.17
Crystal Springs S. V.	-	-	1,720.55	-	4,529.76	539.30	-	6,789.61	5,061.60	11,851.21	57.29
Czar	-	-	1,667.44	-	3,408.31	3,474.78	2,512.00	13,126.88	7,128.74	20,255.62	64.81
Delburne	-	-	5,221.21	-	5,472.66	12,095.47	7,728.00	43,557.33	23,130.88	66,688.21	65.31
Delia	-	182.80	2,971.09	-	7,792.50	588.50	4,512.00	16,046.89	28,883.68	44,930.57	35.71
Derwent	-	-	2,972.11	-	17,532.93	739.71	4,480.00	25,724.75	21,917.83	47,642.58	54.00
Dewberry	430.23	-	2,262.80	-	5,471.28	147.91	3,376.00	11,688.22	12,339.00	24,027.22	48.65
Donalds	-	-	2,812.15	-	8,714.03	1,437.12	4,208.00	17,171.30	16,701.15	33,872.45	50.69
Donnelly	-	-	3,152.57	142.31	16,432.44	3,731.17	4,592.00	28,050.49	16,877.22	44,927.71	62.43
Duchess	-	-	1,926.11	-	9,249.92	3,827.08	2,832.00	17,835.11	13,268.59	31,103.70	57.34
Eckville	131.96	-	5,590.50	-	12,767.52	1,834.07	8,240.00	28,564.05	30,677.33	59,241.38	48.22
Edberg	-	-	1,790.44	-	6,540.79	-	2,672.00	11,003.23	9,929.09	20,932.32	52.57
Edgerton	-	-	3,091.42	-	10,924.85	2,216.07	4,672.00	20,904.34	17,370.36	38,274.70	54.62

1959 COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES IN VILLAGES
INDIRECT GRANTS

DIRECT GRANTS										INDIRECT GRANTS			
Public Wel- fare Assist- ance Act	Home for the Aged and Infirm Act	Municipalities Assistance Act Grant	Other	School Operational	School Capital	Hospital	Total 1959 Grants	Total 1959 Tax Levy	Total Grants and Taxes	% of Grants to Total			
-	-	2,415.96	-	2,011.44	639.17	-	5,066.57	4,117.88	9,184.45	55.16			
-	-	6,409.99	-	56,797.74	322.91	9,504.00	73,034.64	47,653.07	120,687.71	60.52			
-	-	2,121.98	-	8,202.76	5,359.37	3,152.00	18,836.11	29,306.28	64,27	64.27			
1,020.21	-	5,370.57	118.25	19,225.63	7,491.08	7,808.00	41,033.74	21,186.19	62,219.93	65.95			
719.80	-	4,076.37	358.50	7,014.28	2,228.90	5,936.00	20,333.85	19,610.94	39,944.79	50.90			
-	-	4,466.46	-	7,402.25	2,691.28	6,544.00	21,103.99	27,252.64	48,356.63	43.64			
-	-	2,485.88	-	6,162.39	-	3,632.00	12,280.27	7,724.00	20,004.27	61.39			
80.00	-	5,917.02	813.66	12,820.18	3,717.84	8,832.00	32,180.70	40,211.73	72,392.43	44.45			
-	425.29	6,990.14	-	22,731.71	12,896.59	10,384.00	53,427.73	36,178.78	89,606.51	59.62			
-	-	2,301.62	-	8,362.62	1,199.04	3,296.00	15,159.28	5,819.67	20,978.95	72.26			
-	-	2,436.74	-	6,303.53	6,574.44	3,536.00	19,952.72	4,787.28	24,740.00	80.65			
-	-	1,240.43	-	3,207.25	528.94	1,840.00	6,816.62	5,906.23	12,722.85	53.58			
-	-	2,334.74	25.50	10,559.85	22,674.16	3,440.00	39,034.25	11,620.19	50,654.44	77.06			
-	-	1,314.45	-	611.14	-	-	1,925.59	854.55	2,780.14	69.26			
-	-	1,706.46	-	5,065.04	1,126.27	2,512.00	10,409.77	9,243.85	19,653.62	52.97			
948.40	11.12	3,387.83	-	27,268.32	6,191.58	5,024.00	42,831.25	26,843.24	69,674.49	61.47			
240.00	-	3,585.36	-	35,820.18	4,816.11	5,264.00	49,725.65	16,973.51	66,699.16	74.55			
-	-	2,636.69	-	9,714.54	2,778.42	3,936.00	19,065.65	14,846.72	33,912.37	56.22			
-	-	4,172.48	-	3,932.85	564.96	560.00	9,230.29	6,343.30	15,573.59	59.27			
24.20	-	1,929.13	-	12,367.42	521.78	2,928.00	17,770.53	10,869.52	28,640.05	80.94			
-	-	2,283.81	-	5,352.87	2,119.56	3,344.00	13,100.24	8,854.60	21,954.84	59.67			
248.44	-	2,282.78	135.91	8,324.63	-	3,408.00	14,399.76	13,927.24	28,327.00	50.83			
-	-	3,955.59	-	26,695.66	2,861.21	5,968.00	39,480.46	32,018.88	71,499.34	55.22			
-	-	5,744.18	-	30,283.06	3,934.54	8,752.00	48,713.78	52,231.03	100,944.81	48.26			
-	-	2,452.22	-	5,980.20	3,797.03	3,600.00	15,829.45	8,402.65	24,232.10	65.32			
-	-	1,926.79	-	5,066.60	3,084.74	2,944.00	13,022.13	12,588.34	25,610.47	50.85			
831.24	230.80	5,120.37	1,382.49	25,829.27	3,247.66	7,696.00	44,337.83	32,754.03	77,091.86	57.51			
-	-	3,236.32	-	13,517.25	318.89	4,896.00	21,968.46	32,180.93	54,149.39	40.57			
348.62	-	4,491.21	-	13,776.10	2,794.46	6,736.00	28,146.39	31,853.85	60,000.24	46.91			
-	-	2,043.41	-	2,550.49	704.06	2,992.00	8,544.85	7,593.03	16,137.88	52.95			
254.89	-	1,079.04	-	3,323.00	-	-	4,402.04	1,714.50	6,116.54	71.97			
-	-	1,092.15	-	2,491.27	-	32.00	3,864.05	3,997.63	7,861.68	49.15			
-	-	931.86	-	2,063.02	655.56	-	3,650.44	3,841.50	7,491.94	48.72			
-	772.16	6,455.67	3,241.19	18,490.87	1,381.50	9,536.00	39,877.39	33,148.68	73,026.07	54.60			
-	-	3,853.55	-	16,491.97	3,744.69	5,536.00	29,626.21	11,055.90	40,682.11	72.82			
364.00	-	3,318.01	-	5,827.14	157.52	4,864.00	14,530.67	17,504.84	32,035.51	45.36			
-	-	389.12	-	412.60	131.11	656.00	1,588.83	1,388.80	2,977.63	53.36			
-	-	6,810.71	-	21,736.85	229.61	10,112.00	38,889.17	37,275.74	76,164.91	51.05			
237.63	-	1,362.85	-	4,726.31	111.50	2,032.00	8,470.29	7,535.08	16,005.37	52.92			
287.52	678.59	4,946.47	-	17,012.81	3,782.99	7,312.00	34,020.38	24,960.84	58,981.22	57.68			
-	-	1,968.90	-	5,280.04	2,726.95	3,024.00	12,999.89	13,830.50	26,830.39	48.45			
56.00	86.00	2,131.77	-	7,716.50	918.00	3,216.00	14,124.27	13,036.13	27,160.40	57.60			
420.13	-	5,657.92	-	12,445.41	1,481.72	1,904.00	21,909.18	17,909.79	39,818.97	55.02			
229.38	444.05	6,465.72	-	20,464.93	482.80	9,584.00	37,670.88	39,752.12	77,423.00	48.66			
-	240.80	4,162.46	-	9,608.10	259.74	6,192.00	20,463.10	26,270.00	46,733.10	43.79			
798.90	685.06	6,540.03	860.06	37,574.72	5,467.98	9,680.00	61,606.75	43,741.55	105,348.30	58.48			
-	-	4,618.01	-	17,432.72	2,075.50	6,864.00	30,990.23	26,634.19	57,624.42	53.78			
-	-	1,604.44	-	4,298.50	2,220.02	2,464.00	10,586.96	11,285.81	21,872.77	48.40			
-	-	1,383.50	82.69	5,387.99	127.11	2,080.00	9,061.29	7,022.06	16,083.35	56.34			
-	-	6,420.76	-	15,275.43	2,194.33	9,456.00	33,486.41	33,410.86	66,897.27	50.06			
-	32.04	2,816.56	-	5,899.00	445.50	4,208.00	13,474.70	18,507.14	31,981.84	42.13			
-	-	881.41	-	1,675.03	126.50	1,312.00	3,994.94	4,810.17	8,805.11	45.37			
-	-	4,679.57	-	26,622.24	1,123.19	7,040.00	39,465.00	37,213.32	76,678.32	51.47			
-	-	2,659.55	-	11,662.16	4,227.15	3,920.00	22,468.86	12,668.48	35,137.34	63.95			
-	-	2,997.44	-	7,081.35	-	4,368.00	14,446.79	13,227.71	27,674.50	52.20			
-	-	3,135.57	99.00	20,207.98	1,166.91	4,752.00	29,361.46	22,800.75	52,162.21	56.29			
-	-	2,221.97	-	13,883.03	2,020.30	3,296.00	21,682.46	12,544.00	34,226.46	63.35			
261.16	8.00	8,568.72	-	35,562.19	9,593.84	12,480.00	67,771.85	43,268.44	111,040.29	61.03			

1959 COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES IN VILLAGES										
DIRECT GRANTS				INDIRECT GRANTS						
Public Wel- fare Assist- ance Act	Home for the Aged and Infirm Act	Municipalities Assistance Act Grant	Other	School Operational	School Capital	Hospital	Total 1959 Grants	Total 1959 Tax Levy	Total Grants and Taxes	% of Grants to Total
1,130.87	-	2,765.45	-	12,793.30	8,358.66	4,160.00	29,208.28	15,839.00	45,047.28	64.84
2,588.27	-	10,234.98	150.00	79,912.12	86,856.98	16,048.00	195,790.35	103,050.90	298,841.25	65.52
-	-	644.83	-	1,237.81	393.33	-	2,275.97	1,745.99	4,021.96	56.59
-	-	2,174.60	-	8,421.64	2,845.37	3,248.00	16,689.61	17,817.86	34,507.47	48.37
-	-	1,978.91	-	1,331.31	219.56	-	3,529.78	1,958.10	5,487.88	64.32
-	-	2,380.19	-	5,400.98	13,800.87	3,616.00	25,198.04	19,530.23	44,728.27	56.34
-	-	1,924.95	-	7,631.18	3,157.33	2,816.00	15,529.46	14,096.55	29,626.01	52.42
-	-	1,110.80	-	2,446.99	184.80	1,664.00	5,406.59	7,000.87	12,407.46	43.58
-	-	5,472.48	-	29,909.09	2,204.55	8,080.00	45,666.12	37,274.90	82,941.02	55.06
-	-	5,326.52	644.11	20,253.00	2,631.38	7,920.00	36,775.01	37,527.32	74,302.33	49.49
-	-	2,605.33	191.75	4,527.07	658.79	-	7,982.94	4,491.00	12,473.94	64.00
469.37	-	3,617.77	-	21,076.05	3,067.05	5,344.00	33,574.24	21,239.24	54,813.48	61.25
81.78	-	6,488.84	-	11,191.90	3,556.41	2,256.00	23,574.93	16,647.28	40,222.21	58.61
1,786.84	1,504.08	6,591.05	157.21	17,437.77	2,074.50	9,728.00	39,279.45	32,968.41	72,247.86	54.37
932.00	-	3,592.65	-	29,207.97	2,318.90	5,520.00	41,571.52	37,506.90	79,078.42	52.57
-	-	1,562.18	-	2,836.82	337.75	272.00	5,008.75	5,861.20	10,869.95	46.08
93.20	-	6,525.52	-	65,170.81	-	9,872.00	81,661.53	50,888.65	132,550.18	61.61
-	290.40	3,761.51	285.80	9,232.03	2,933.63	5,616.00	22,119.37	24,937.40	47,056.77	47.01
-	-	3,362.86	-	5,901.43	3,593.02	4,992.00	17,849.31	18,243.12	36,092.43	49.45
6.00	604.00	4,982.99	425.62	8,773.29	73.30	7,184.00	22,049.20	18,547.93	40,597.13	54.31
404.00	-	3,399.88	156.24	8,321.71	990.00	5,008.00	18,279.83	13,706.26	31,986.09	57.15
-	-	938.47	-	3,571.36	519.71	-	5,029.54	3,719.60	8,749.14	57.49
-	592.80	3,229.86	49.20	13,983.10	4,724.39	4,864.00	27,443.35	26,667.36	54,110.71	50.72
198.80	70.20	5,236.02	-	18,476.89	1,843.98	7,856.00	33,681.89	33,578.34	67,260.23	50.08
-	-	2,598.42	-	13,967.37	3,840.00	3,104.00	26,184.68	13,412.23	39,596.91	66.13
-	-	7,365.21	-	18,392.82	20,837.56	11,104.00	57,699.59	51,349.12	109,048.71	52.91
1,638.31	187.60	7,467.17	-	9,271.17	7,109.49	10,800.00	36,473.74	26,238.94	62,712.68	58.16
-	-	10,344.98	88.36	25,410.94	7,267.70	15,120.00	58,231.98	53,592.70	111,824.68	52.07
85.08	666.39	2,592.37	-	13,630.00	3,126.91	3,856.00	23,956.75	12,891.79	36,848.54	65.01
519.60	-	4,020.43	-	31,906.05	1,238.55	5,984.00	42,430.08	30,277.74	72,707.82	58.36
275.00	-	2,750.74	-	16,803.38	745.88	4,064.00	25,131.67	12,648.67	37,780.34	66.52
289.90	-	2,578.64	-	7,473.80	-	3,808.00	14,606.32	14,221.52	28,827.84	50.67
-	-	5,003.15	-	16,035.09	-	7,552.00	28,880.14	36,238.90	65,119.04	44.35
-	-	1,745.62	-	13,540.16	-	2,592.00	17,877.78	10,662.06	28,539.84	62.64
-	-	3,249.21	-	29,750.87	-	4,880.00	37,880.08	27,787.89	65,667.97	57.68
42.40	102.96	3,451.52	-	10,770.14	1,354.19	5,104.00	20,825.21	16,835.95	37,661.16	55.30
-	-	11,029.16	-	28,168.46	4,099.15	15,776.00	59,072.77	24,653.22	83,725.99	70.55
1,433.74	486.40	4,945.62	-	8,453.70	3,073.57	7,248.00	25,641.03	23,093.42	48,734.45	52.61
-	-	4,583.00	-	26,175.23	1,104.33	6,896.00	38,758.56	28,764.33	67,522.89	57.40
-	-	3,327.43	548.25	16,061.78	2,364.56	4,880.00	27,182.02	15,862.40	43,044.42	63.15
35,957.18	12,758.21	578,401.36	14,728.58	2,080,420.81	532,359.03	799,648.00	4,054,273.17	3,213,280.62	7,267,553.79	55.79

NOTE: Direct grants are as shown in each village's Audited Financial Statement. Indirect grants are grants paid to the school and hospital authorities concerned and to express these grants in terms of their assistance to municipalities, school grants have been prorated on an assessment basis in the same proportion as the school demands on the tax levy and hospital grants have been calculated on a Provincial per-capita basis. The resulting figures should therefore be considered approxi-
mations only.

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Industries and Utilities, To Assess	April
Liaison Library: Campus in the Clouds	June
Local Scene and the Department	October
Long in the Service: Ezekiel Keith	January
D.N. Gardiner	February
Del McQueen	March
B.V. Gee	April
W.F. Broadstock	May
C.P. Hayes	September
Metro Plan for Winnipeg	April
More Power for Progress	May
Municipal Affairs, Legislative Committee for	March
Municipalities' Assistance Act Allocation	July
Municipalities, Appropriations for (T.D. Bruce)	February
Municipal Road Planning (Part I) (D.N. Gardiner)	September
Municipal Road Planning (Part II) (D.N. Gardiner)	October
Municipal Winter Works Program	January
Municipal Winter Works Program	September
New Formations	January
Picture Story:	
Production of the Paper	January
The New Town of Swan Hills	April
22nd Refresher Course	July
Planning:	
Facing the Facts of Metropolitan Development (H. Carl Goldenberg)	
(Part I)	May
(Part II)	June
Our Urban Revolution	May
Planners Meet in Calgary	December
Planning Commission Underway	May

EMPLOYMENT and INDUSTRY

(From Page 4)

5. In this vein, never lose sight of the assistance and backing you can give your Industrial Commissioners as they endeavor to encourage the development of new industries. A new industry is not only a new piece of taxable property; it is a livelihood for a group of your citizens. As those citizens are almost certain to be there anyway (since we tend to be an urban people) it is up to you and to all of us, to ensure that all citizens are taxpayers and not tax recipients.

6. Alberta has an expanding industrial base now. Since the war approximately \$1 billion has been invested in manufacturing plant facilities. Each new plant established makes it that much easier to establish another. We wouldn't have polythene pipe plants without the plant to produce polythene. Rubber tire plants could lead to the establishment of a rubber producing plant.

Think of the many Albertamade products which you can purchase locally now and which we had to go far afield for before the war: plywood, plastic pipe, cement, iron pipe, house insulation, potato chips, lubricating oil sulphuric acid, asphalt, house trailers, nails, explosives, fertilizers, paper cups, lighting fixtures, a wide range of furniture, margarine -- and I could go on. Each represents tax-paying property and a host of individual taxpayers.

As a matter of interest, each time you purchase a Canadian made product, roughly \$1 out of every \$4 of the cost goes to manufacturers salaries or wages. Assuming an average wage earner income of \$5000 per annum, every time you make a \$20,000 purchase you have provided one man with work for one year.

Our glamorized oil industry, which has invested close to \$4 billion in Alberta since 1947, is providing direct employment for approximately 20,000 persons annually. The \$1 billion invested in new manufacturing plants since 1947 is providing work for 20,000 also.

7. Alberta geographically and population wise, is central in the western Canada market. Fortunately we have established a favorable business and industrial climate. We are reasonably assured of continuing economic growth. We are in a position to develop at an even more rapid rate in the next decade if we make the proper efforts and take full advantage of our opportunities.

NECESSITY RATHER THAN DREAM

Industrial development is not just a slogan or a dream; it is a necessity: to provide work for your children and mine; to provide work for your friends and neighbors and mine; to provide taxable properties which will maintain the urban amenities you have to provide; to support taxable citizens in your communities. They are going to expect those amenities whether as citizens they are taxable or not.

As individuals or as corporations, we cast a vote favoring either local or foreign prosperity every time we make a purchase. As individuals or as corporations, we make decisions each time we make a purchase as to whether our children, our neighbors, our friends, shall be able to live in our own community or whether they must go elsewhere. The effect of each of these daily decisions are all too seldom considered seriously. Let me suggest that we should consider the need for encouraging further local industrial development. Our prosperity depends upon it.

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The Alberta Municipal Councillor,
Department of Municipal Affairs,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Population Figures for 1960	September
PR at Drayton Valley	May
PR and Health Administration (Dr. I.H. Lewis)	August
PR, Municipal	July
Recreation Grants	January
Saskatchewan's Newest City	December
Servants of the Town and Church (Rev. Albion R. Wright) ..	December
Session Opens February 11	February
Special Areas, To Survey	September
Stages to a Statute	April
Swan Hills in 1960	January
Swan Hills Townsite	April
They Have Got to Be Safe! (J.M. McKay)	April
Two Views of the Bridge	September
What About Crop Insurance? (Hon. L.C. Halmrast)	January

YEAR-END REVIEW

(From Page 1)

Our staff has, on request of other Departments, devoted considerable time during the past year to the appraisal of provincially-owned properties. An extensive survey by personnel from this Office is now nearing completion covering the appraisal of properties in the National Parks of Alberta which has been undertaken at the request of the senior government.

The problems which have developed as a result of the proposed annexation of certain areas by the City of Edmonton as well as those resulting from the consideration being given to the taxation of industry and pipe lines has required considerable time and effort by this Office in the submission of briefs and the compilation of statistical data relating to these subjects.

Inspectors of Assessment have carried out inspections and submitted reports in respect of fifty urban municipalities including four cities, wherein properties were reassessed during 1959-60 in accordance with the 1959 Assessment Manual.

J.B. Laidlaw, Assessment Commissioner

* * * *

ALBERTA ASSESSMENT EQUALIZATION BOARD

Since its appointment in the year 1957 the Assessment Equalization Board has determined an equalized assessment in respect to every municipality in the Province in each of the years 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Equalized assessments as determined by the Board have, in each of the years mentioned, been prescribed by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council for purposes of The Hospitalization Benefits Act and for that purpose only. Legislation was enacted in 1960 by way of amendments to The School Act and The Municipal Hospitals Act which when proclaimed will require municipalities to use the equalized assessment of the municipality as determined by the Assessment Equalization Board, when completing their certificate of assessment to the school division, school district or hospital board.



Equalized assessments as determined by this Board have to date represented the total assessment of a municipality adjusted to a degree required to reflect assessments of that municipality on a basis common with that of all other municipalities in the Province.

It has, since their appointment, been the objective of the Board to improve the practices and procedures followed in the equalization of assessments in order to assure the greatest possible degree of equity. Our efforts this year were intensified by utilizing the services of the Research Branch of the Department in an endeavor to establish the sales assessment ratio applying in all municipalities. Completion of this program will, in our opinion, enable the Board members to make more solid, reliable judgments in adjusting assessment totals of municipalities for purposes of equalization. It is anticipated that the program will have been developed by 1962 to the point which will permit incorporation of this factor in our equalization procedures for that year.

J.H. Todrick, Secretary-Member

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ASSESSMENT BRANCH

The assessment year 1960 has been a very busy one for the Assessment Branch.

Assessment service was extended to three more towns in the Province and continued requests from municipalities for branch service has necessitated an increase in the number of assessment personnel. Under the provisions of The Industries and Utilities Assessment Act a preliminary assessment survey was conducted by senior members of the Branch.

Branch assessors made a general assessment in Dawson City, Y.T., for the first time and returned with a wealth of northern history and an experience they will long remember.

Fifty-five general assessments in towns and villages have been undertaken by the Assessment Branch for 1960 as well as assistance to the City of Lethbridge in the general assessment of buildings and improvements located within its boundaries. Upon completion of general assessments throughout the Province, forty-seven per cent of the towns and villages will have their assessments based on the new Provincial Manual.

No lessening of assessment services appears likely in the near

future and there is a possibility of the Assessment Branch embarking into active participation in the rural assessment field.

P.H. Cordery, Asst. Supervisor of Assessments

* * * *

ASSESSMENT APPEAL BOARD

During 1960 the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board has held hearings in the offices of over one hundred and eight municipalities, and has heard and decided about five hundred appeals involving approximately seven hundred individual assessments. Each appeal represents an aggrieved taxpayer, and while most of us accept high taxes as necessary if our governments are to provide essential services, the individual who feels that he is being asked to contribute more than his fair share is apt to take a dim view not only of his tax bill but also of the administration of the municipality making the levy. In many such cases the Board finds that whether or not the assessment requires adjustment, an explanation of the methods by which the assessment has been determined will assure the taxpayer that he has been fairly treated - even if the taxes are still too high!



In the work of the Board, as they should be in all phases of government service, good public relations are kept in mind at all times.

Looking forward to 1961 we expect even greater opportunities to be of service to the municipalities and individual ratepayers. Revision of the legislation governing assessment and taxation, suggested changes in the assessment of industries and the possibility of municipal taxation of utilities will bring new problems which the Board may have a part in deciding, but these are changes which are part and parcel of progress towards even better times for our Province. It is with confidence in the future that the Assessment Appeal Board extends to all its best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

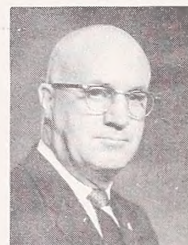
E.F. Breach, Chairman

* * * *

FIELD SERVICE BRANCH

Field Service Branch activities during the year 1960 increased in every phase of its work. General assessments under the new manual were completed in three improvement districts and it is anticipated that the new general farm land assessment completed for the Special Areas will be brought to the roll in 1961.

In all improvement districts, assessment of "crown occupied" parcels is underway. This will mean an addition of 20,000 parcels to the exempt rolls the values of which are required for grant purposes.



During the year, changes in the High Prairie, Peace River, and Spirit River inspectorate boundaries were made, bringing about a more equitable distribution of the work load for the inspectors concerned.

Hamlet administration problems have also increased. It is noted that there are approximately 60 hamlets in which we deal with matters of health, waste disposal, street lighting, fire protection, water supplies, sidewalks and streets.

In Public Trustee matters, the Branch completed 251 appraisals to the end of November. These appraisals involved inspections in cities, towns and villages, counties and municipal districts and improvement districts throughout the Province.

In information forwarded to all municipal districts relative to drilling wells completed or underway for taxation purposes, there were 2,250 wells processed by the Branch.

It is noted the Branch makes approximately 20,000 assessment roll changes in the year. In the matter of well heads only, our Industrial Assessor field checks 2,500 well heads.

There was again a substantial increase in Farm Purchase Credit Act loan applications. Another Service Board has been formed, bringing the number of these in improvement districts to seven, and Brucellosis Control has again increased.

There are now eight improvement districts that have Advisory Committees formed. A total of 14 public meetings on municipal matters were held in these districts.

Grants for Municipal Park purposes and Recreational Facilities grants in hamlets have been assigned to this Branch for disbursement.

We look forward to an equally busy year in 1961.

A.R. Isbister, Supervisor

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(To Page 10)

TAX RECOVERY

During the past year collections and sales generally have been favorable and there has been a steady demand for Tax Recovery land throughout the Province, both farm property and urban lots. In municipalities and improvement districts there have been approximately 500 private sales which brought in a purchase price of \$387,070.68 and has resulted in that many additional parcels being added to assessment rolls.

During the past year 126 sales have been processed under The Farm Purchase Credit Act in improvement districts and Special Areas, the total sales being \$1,523,000. Collections in Special Areas have been reasonably good, the Branch having processed \$560,000 in grazing rentals and crop shares. Seventy applications for right of entry for well sites and 73 pipelines agreements were granted.



The Federal and Provincial Governments have agreed to cancel all remaining seed and grain and agricultural relief that was issued jointly prior to 1923. The Federal Government has cancelled the remaining Dominion advances issued prior to 1923. As a result of this action all seed grain relief, feed and fodder and fuel oil issued prior and including 1935 have now been cancelled.

It is anticipated that the current year will be as favorable as the past providing business trends remain approximately the same and the farmers are favored with a reasonably good crop.

K.C. Switzer, Supervisor

ACCOUNTS BRANCH



During 1960 a great deal of time has been given to the programming of our work in order that conversion to the new computer may be made upon its arrival. Conversion to the computer requires a number of changes in procedure and during 1961, when the programming has been completed, the staff of all sections of the Branch will be instructed in all phases of the new procedure.

It is anticipated that upon completion of the conversion we will be in a position to give better service both to the public and to our district offices.

D.R. Watson, Dept'l Secretary-Accountant

PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Personnel Office for the Department has been extremely busy during the past year. We have handled 59 appointments and 32 resignations, the total staff to date being 343 employees.

The implementation of the new position classification plan has required the modification of forms and procedures and in addition thereto the calculation of retroactive pay for many of the employees.



It is anticipated that there will not be any let-up in the new year due to the proposed staff increases in the Assessment and Field Service Branches and the hearing of appeals before the Classification Appeal Board.

W.H. Kinsman, Personnel Officer

MUNICIPAL INSPECTION BRANCH

This Branch has been very active during the past year. In addition to making the usual 290 inspections of municipal offices and the completion of the annual report, applications under the winter works incentive program have increased from 373 in the 1959-60 year to well over 500 for 1960-61. This would indicate that more projects are being carried out in the winter months in order to reduce the number of unemployed during the slack employment period.



Three villages were incorporated on January 1, 1960. Ministerial Orders have been issued incorporating two new villages effective January 1, 1961. There are three more applications being considered at the present time. Orders have been issued setting up five more counties.

On September 8, last, the first regional meeting of secretary-treasurers and councillors of towns and villages in the vicinity of Crossfield was arranged by Mr. Harry May, Secretary-Treasurer of the Village of Crossfield. This meeting was held in Crossfield with representatives from 17 towns and villages being present in addition to members from the Department. Those attending were of the opinion that it was an excellent meeting and made arrangements to hold such a meeting again next year.

From the interest shown and the enquiries received, it is antici-

pated that more of this type of meeting will in all likelihood be held in 1961.

Bruce Ramsay, Chief Municipal Inspector

TOWN and RURAL PLANNING

After the appointment of the writer early in February of 1960, a complete office reorganization was embarked upon to cover a two year fiscal period. To date, eight new appointments have been made and subject to the 1961-62 fiscal budget, a further six appointments may be made, bringing the total staff to 33 personnel. Late in the year, we learned that the Branch together with all other Branches of Municipal Affairs will move to new office quarters in the Sun Building on 108th Street and 104th Avenue. Plans for a remodelling of the building are now complete and we expect to move early in the new year. Our new offices, together with the staff reorganization plan have been conceived on the basis of a continually increasing planning service demanded of us from all parts of the Province.



In June of last year the Province formally introduced the new Subdivision and Transfer Regulations 185-60, replacing the old regulations 88-57. After a period of four or five months applying the new regulations, as well as dealing with previous applications under the old regulations, we anticipate an increase in efficiency in the handling of these applications and a lessening in delay in their processing.

The Provincial Planning Advisory Board's activities also continue to increase phenomenally. In the recent nine month period, the Board has held more than one meeting every week, a total of forty meetings at the time of writing. During this period, 364 Board Orders were issued, 106 were with respect to developmental appeals (mostly from decisions of Edmonton City Council), the remainder covering subdivision appeals, waivers of the new Alberta Subdivision and Transfer Regulations and other miscellaneous policy matters.

1960 brought the addition of a new district planning commission known as the Battle River District Planning Commission covering the areas around Camrose, Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, etc. This brings the number of district planning commissions in the Province to seven.

We look forward to 1961 with confidence in meeting the challenge imposed upon us by the increasing incidence of development across the Province.

Noel Dant, Director

SPECIAL AREAS BOARD

The administration and servicing of the Special Areas is carried out under the jurisdiction of a three-member Board with headquarters at Hanna, and district offices located at Oyen and Consort. Shops and the Pleasantview Home are located at Youngstown and staff members are stationed at that point.

Currently the employees number forty-four civil servants, twenty-four of whom are on year round wages. During the road construction season approximately thirty additional employees are hired on a seasonal basis.

In 1960, the construction covered 290 miles of road and 120 miles were gravelled. There are thirty-nine pieces of heavy road construction equipment, together with service trucks and bunk houses owned by the Special Areas, and in addition some contract work is let each season. All of this equipment is completely overhauled and serviced during the winter months at the Youngstown Shops. Snow plowing on municipal roads is provided for by local snow plow clubs to which the Board pays a grant on the basis of a maximum of \$500.00 per winter to each club, calculated at a rate of \$4.00 per hour to a maximum of 125 hours.



The year 1960 in the Special Areas was dry, and with little or no reserve of moisture, the crop and grass growth was light. With no spring run-off, stock watering has become a problem for many of our lease holders. With fair reserves of grass over most of the Area, the cattle are going into the winter generally in good condition but an early or severe winter could mean a feed shortage. We had approximately 6,000 head of cattle in our four Community Pastures in 1960 and should be able to accommodate an equal amount in 1961. We provide a resident Range Rider in each Pasture. Due to shortage of water the irrigation of plots in the Cessford area was restricted to a period of 10 days.

During the year the two Farm Purchase Boards held 14 meetings and dealt with 26 applications. The credit facilities provided to our residents have assisted in the establishment of young farmers on economic units, and have also assisted some of our senior citizens with funds toward retirement.

C.W. Edwards, Chairman